Meckly Clarion.

BY POWER & BARKSDALE

g Barkedale, J. L. Power, Harris Barkedale per year.

ser Names invariably discontinued at extion of time paid for, unless renewed. Remittances should be by postal order,

HINDS COUNTY TAXATION

Another Letter from "Democrat."

JACKSON, MISS., August 15, 1878. EDS. CLARION: -In a former issue of your aper Mr. J. J. Halbert complained of the emocratic party, that the county taxes bad been run up enormously, and offered as good, the statement that the taxes for 1877 were higher than they had been for some years previous. His charge when he undercok to give the figures was rather vague; and in your last i-sue, not that I cared secially what Mr Halbert thought about he Democratic party (for I regard that as of but little consequence) but because I hought that the spirit of his utterances was figures representing the State and county taxation for the years 1875-6-7, thereby and county taxes for 1877 under Democrata rule was \$1.00 or \$1,000 greater than in 1875 under Radical rule, the aggregate of be State and county levies in 1876 under

and been some increase in the county levy. Lieft it to the reading public to say whether is increase was "enormous," within the meaning of that word as used by Mr. Halbest; for if his letter published in the squarely on that platform. I have advoca CLARION did not mean that the county stead of being simply silly, was either written in a spirit of censure, or in igno-

stance of his charge was unnecessary taxation. To prove that I am right on this point, and metal, the same as gold—the same as before

In proof of his ignorance of the matters

occasional (?) corimplicitly attributes that AN ACT to reduce the Acts of 1875, p. 40), which was Mr. Habert's sincerity, what aid of his intelligence; if we admit nce what can be said for his

zette of the 14th inst., containing and a half from Mr. Halbert on same subject, and I call attention to the session, notwithstanding he which is readily detected. He says tcounty taxes; so that the taxes The truth is that the v taxes of 1876 did not exceed those no matter what his receipts show; the extent of There are none so blind. better he again accounts part, from the fact that certain exich are legitimate charges against doubtless, a sweet morsel was a Radical trick? Mr. Halbert, nate in not having definite informaects about which he writes. about tax matters was lable in the extreme. The discussion e provoked has proven beneficial to and I trust to others. He, of all who have been inflicted with it, should not com-And yet he does complain on the uption that I have obtruded myself into a "private correspondence." It is much easier to make this charge than to make it

I seek a controversy with him. I might not show one if I could afford to pay the That Mr. Halbert is more exed in discussion, more fluent, more fraceful, and more elegant in his diction, not mention his quotations. I yield. He is idmitted to be the correspondent par excellence of Hinds and adjoining counties. But e can't successfully meet and overcome acts with well rounded periods. He might nave written about the peach and cotton crop for every paper from New Orleans to Memphis, and I should not have troubled him by reading or commenting on his pro-

more facts and ideas.

Do you, Messrs. Editors, think it quite consistent that a person who is addicted to abandoning his patronymic in his public correspondence, should wish to deny me the same poor privilege? It may be that if I could legitimately display the bird-like initials—Jay-Jay—I would prefer to do so. But as I said before what I have written is for the nublic and I if possesses no merit. I seek to excite no passion. In passion, no prejudice. I wish you to judge fairly, And I do reason fairly when I say that in view of the whole privilege? It may be that if I undoubted fact that during the whole publican party the legislation of Congress steadily favored the moneyed interest and the purchasing power of the product of our mines is likely to for the public, and if it possesses no merit, I have made another one of the many mistakes of my life. The addition of my name, I am free to admit, not without regret, would add nothing to the force of what I have written. What Mr. Halbert has written, without his name, would pass unnoticed. I am not a correspondent, however, nor a sore-headed Democrat.

Having said this much, and regretting that "Treblah" will not concede to me the privilege of having a newspaper name for public correspondence, I shall continue to

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

Vol. XLI .-- No 40. JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1878.

Two Dollars a Year.

COMETH A BLESSING DOWN.

Not to a man of dollars, Not to the man of deeds, Not to the man of cunning. Nor to the man of creeds; Not to the one whose passion If for the world's relown, Not in form of fashion,

Cometh a blessing down. Not unto land's expansion. Not to the miser's chest, Not to the princely mansion, Not to the blazoned crest; Not to the sordid worldling, Not to the knavish clown, Not to the haughty tyrant,

Cometh a blessing down.

Not to the folly-blinded, Not to the steeped in shame, Not to the carnal-minded, Not to unholy fame: Not in neglect of duty,

Not at the smile of beauty,

Not in the monarch's crown.

Cometh a blessing down. But to one whose spirit Yearns for the great and good; Unto the one whose storehouse Yielded the hungry tood; Unto the one who labors Fearless of foe or frown;

Cometh a blessing down. Senator Thurman Speaks.

Unto the kindly-hearted

HAMILTON, O., August 13 .- Senator Thur-

stature following the overthrow of the car- I have seen several statements in the per-bag government from \$9.25 on the \$1000 public press to the effect that the object of 1875, then last year, to \$3 50 on the \$1000 my appointment to address you to-day was that I seould "sound the keynote of the Having admitted the naked fact that there ad been some increase in the county levy. the case of our national banks, this slice, as we have seen, amounts to \$21,000.000 every year. Now, if there can be no sound paper people to give the keynote; and, so far as the Democracy of Ohio are concerned, they have discharged that duty in the platform adopted by our State Convention. I stand ted its principles heretofore and I shall con-tinue to advocate them. Perhaps this is all taxes had been run up enormously and I should say about myself; but, inasmuch yangeometrily, then it meant nothing and was as, in certain quarters, I am denounced as a simply silly. But it did mean that, and in- min who has surrendered his convictions to appease a popular clamor, it may be parreference to my support of the financial plank in the piatform. Now, what is this linancial plank? It condemns contraction was the "gravatea of his charge." I deny of the currency; demands the repeal of the further that gravamen or sub- resumption act; advocates "the removal of all restrictions to the coinage of silver and the re-establishment of silver as a money hal he is wrong, I offer the letter referred its fraudulent demonstization; the gradual substitution of United States legal-tender paper for national bank notes and its perm-anent establishment as the sole paper monabout which he writes, mark the use he ey of the country, made receivable for all makes of an extract from the letter of Mr. dues to the Government and of equal tene with goin the amount of sug be so regulated by legislation or organic shoulders of those with whom they dear, law as to give the people assurance of until, like all other taxation, it finally falls in State cases, and ex- stability in the volume of the currency and kind, all of the consequent stability of the value; no further increase in the bonded debt and no further sale of bonds for the purchase of coin for resumption purposes, but the gradomy, the reduction of expenditures in all branches of the public service and a tariff for revenue only." These are the financial doctrines of the platform, and now may easily reduce its I confidently defy my critics, one and all, to ares by packing off on the name any vote that I have given during the nine years that I have sat in the Senate that was inconsistent with these principles. I

have steadily opposed contraction ever since it was inaugurated. I spoke and voted against the resumption act when it passed, and at the last session of Congress oted for its repeal. I worked hard to retore silver to the place it held before its lemonetization. Several years ago I drew ng the gradual substitution of greenbacks he Senate that greenbacks should be rethus receivable. I have been the advocate of a stable currency, and your platform demands stability. I have contended that the precious metals ought not to be demonetized, and the platform asserts the same doctrine. I have spoken and voted against an increase of our bonded debt. I have advass of 1875 to the Democratic party. If vocated, to the best of my ability, strict economy, reduction of expenditures and a revenue tarift. My course, therefore, has been perfectly consistent with the platorm of our convention, as the journals and lebates of the Senate will show. And I beg leave to add that I have never given a vote the nine years I have sat in the Senate to which exception was taken by the Democracy of Ohio, so far as I kno v or have ever

heard. Fellow-citizens, I trust that I have not offended propriety or good taste by You are a portion of my constituents, and have a right to know whether I have represented you correctly or otherwise. If have a reputation worth preserving, it is or your interest as well as mine that it not be unjustly tarnished. But enough upon this theme. When the currency part of the platform s carefully scrutinized, it will be found that its principal feature is the proposed substi-

tution of greenbacks for national bank notes. I think that I do them no injustice when I say that the leaders of the Republi-State and county taxes can party are in favor of directly the opposite course—that is to say, they would re-tire all the greenbacks in order that their places might be filled with national bank notes. Let either course be taken and the metalic money of the country remains the same. Use either kind of paper and the amount of coin in actual circulation, apart from the small coins used for change, will be comparatively small, so long as \$1 and This netes which he obtained from \$1 and \$5 notes are freely issued, for such notes always drive coin out of circulation. And whenever conversion into coin is practicable and desirable, it will be just as easy to convert greenbacks as to convert bank notes. The question then is narrowed down iny who scribble for newspapers, is to this, shall our paper money be national bank notes or greenbacks? For several reasons that I will briefly state, I think

that the latter are perferable. 1. In the first place, a national bank cur-reucy means the indefinite perpetuation of the national debt. The national banks, so far as their circulation is concerned, are founded on that debt. It is the security for their notes; and whenever the debt be paid the banks must retire their circulation and perpetuate their privilege of issuing notes, they must strive to perpetuate the national debt. And you may rest assured that they will do so; and the influence of more than

him by reading or commenting on his productions; but he has made what I consider the state and county, a party which has the state and county, a party which has obstacle and for that reason are obstacle and for that neason are obstacle and for that reason are obstacle and for that the sould be again presented for the consuming wrath that the appear and the same time; but the great question read the same time; but the great question read that most, if not all, of the banks can begin to pay specie or greenbacks endides, or that the souls of the sould be widewed the shock, would have him to recall. Let the contemptible and debaucted pressor that the series of political and party which his wide widewed the shock, would have him to recall. Let the contemptible and party hatered hurl their districts and immersion resources, to the end that most, if the all of the cond is condens a

the republic, and, acting openly or in secret, are able to influence legislatures, congresses and thousands of voters; it is not injustice, but on the content of the legislatures and thousands of voters; it is not injustice, but on the content is the content of the legislatures. national banks, now wielding nearly \$500 - lowing tables show it: 000,000 of capital, and destined, if perpetuated, to vastly multiply in number and to control thousands of millions?

3. A third objection to the national bank circulation is that it is a special privilege that puts many millions of dollars annually into the neckets of the harmholders and

into the pockets of the shareholders and takes many millions annually out of the pockets of the people. The general rule is that a person pays interest upon what he owes; but in the case of s bank note, this rule is reversed. The note is a debt due by the bank, but instead of paying interest upon it, the bank is authorized to loan it as on it, the bank is authorized to loan it as money, and take interest upon the loan. It thus enjoys a privilege that no one else enjoys. It draws interest upon its own indebtedness, and this privilege of the national banks brings them an annual income of probably \$20,000,000. Their aggregate circulation is, in round numbers, \$322,000,-000. I think it may be reasonably assumed that \$300,000,000 of these notes are loaned at Fiscal year ending June 30, 72... an average rate of interest of at least 7 per Fiscal year ending June 30, 74... 165,080,571 cent. It so, the annual interest they re- Fiscal year ending June 30, 75... 142,073,632 ceive from the loan, not of money, not of capital, but of their own indebtedness, is \$21,000,000. And this sum is taken out of the annual product of the country, before man addressed a meeting here this after- that product is divided between labor and degrees also showed a constant decrease of noon, on the issues of the campaign. He capital. The general rule is, that the product of human industry is ultimately di-vided between labor and capital; but when a bank note circulation is used the banks first step in, and, by virtue of their special. privilege, take a large slice in the shape of inserest upon their own indebtedness. In

> currency but bank notes, tuen there is nothing lett for us but to bear this burthen or try to reduce the amount of the exaction. But if the greenback is as good as the bank note, and nobody denies that it is, why should it not be substituted for the bank note and an end put to the exaction? The greenbacks now outstanding amount to \$346,681,016. Computing interest upon this sum at the lowest rate at which the Government can borrow money, 4 per cent., and we have annual saving to the people, resulting from the use of the greenback, of \$13,867,240. But if greenbacks were substituted for the \$322,000,000 of national bank notes now outstanding, there would be a further saving to the people of 4 per cent. annually on that sum, namely, \$12.888,000 would be about \$23,750,000. Perhaps, in strictness, this deduction for taxes ought not to be made, for it is probable that the banks throw the burden of taxation and starting parts.
>
> John McMahou, A. P. Watson.
>
> On motion, Edwards and Utica were said these frands and usurpations. These, fellow-citizens, are now matters of history; but although the erroneous decision by which Congress counted in Haves and

seems to have much weight. It is said that if greenbacks were to constitute our only boards an I not the voice of the people, that paper currency, its volume would depend on will make your Presidents. the action of Congress, and not upon the natural laws of trade, and that as Congress is liable to be influenced by popular feeling on the one hand or the arts and appliances of special interests on the other, the corrency would be subject to inflation or contracion, as either influence might prevail to a legree that would be ruinous to business and admitting that it is not without force. I have to say, in the first place, that is is equally potent whether our paper currency be greenbacks exclusively or bankto expand or contract it at will. For intake place. On the other hand, should Congress retain that tax and retire the green-

of government. But our platform squarely meets this difficulty. It condemns contraction on the one hand or "kiting" on the other. It demands that "the amount of such issues (greenbacks) be so regulated by legislation or organic law as to give the people an assurance of stability in volume of currency and consequent stability of value," and in unmistakable terms, it opposes the demonetization, or disuse, of the precous metals. Could anything, I appeal to you, be more conserconserve the interests of the people at large and not those of a particular class? Can policy that preserves gold and silver from testruction, and demands a stability in the volume and value of the currency greater

than has ever yet been attained? It is not uncommon to hear it asserted that there has been no contraction of the currency, and it is but a few months since the Chairman of the Pinance Committee of the Senate asserted that the charge of contraction was simply "a contraction of the truth." But what is the truth? I shall not go into the disputed question of what, for practical purposes, constituted our currency at the end of the war and for several years afterwards. I shall confine myself to the three years and a half that have elapsed since the passage of the Resumption Act, January 14, 1875, and to what is undeniably currency, namely, green backs and national bank

Now, on January 14, 1875, there were out-Of greenbacks, in round numbers ... \$382,000,000 when Quitman, at the eleventh hour, be, and otherwise regulating its volume

On January 14, 1875, there were outstand-

Of national bank notes

tion of bank notes, and which are, consequently, withdrawn from circulation, the contraction amounts to over \$76,000,000, betwo thousand such institutions, spread all over the country, will be very powerful indeed.

Now, I am not one of those who believe that a national debt is a national blessing. I believe that the reverse of this is true, and that such a debt is a national curse. To say nothing of its corrupting influences, its drain of the resources of the people to pay interest is fearfully oppressive, especially on the property of the Treasury can be settler in limited quantities.

Seventh — The Government should be donated to actual other to maintain it. It is quite probable to City, we should like to see it. His language was moderate, calm, deliberate; every word of the treasury can be settler in limited quantities.

thereby greatly added to the borthens of the people; that the purchasing power of money has immeusely increased while the exchangeable or purchasing power of everything else has remained stationary or has diminished; and in view of the further fact that the national system confers special privileges upon the banks that no other institutions and no individuals enjoy; that it combines more than two theusand institutions now, and, if perpetuated, may combine thousands more, in a common interest to maintain their power and prolong their privileges; that there institutions are scattered all over

severe distress?

I now turn to another topic—the expenditures of the Government, to which a system is fraught with danger to the prosperity of the people and to the purity of their government. It, in the time of Andrew Jackson, the existence of a nation—Andrew Jackson, the existence of a nation—all bank with a capital of only \$25,000,000 compare them with the seven fiscal years. al bank with a capital of only \$35,000,000 compare them with the seven fiscal years GEN. DAVIS, MAJ. VASSER, HON. W. W. and a few branches here and there, was con- commencing July 1, 1868. (there years after sidered dangerous to the welfare and the institutions of the country, what shall we say of a wide-spread combination of 2,000 control, and whot is the result? The fol-

July 1, 1853, to June 30, 1860, seven years.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES, LESS PENSIONS. Fiscal year ending June 30, 54 \$53,734,863 Fiscal year ending June 30, 55. Fiscal year ending June 30, Fiscal year ending June 30. Fiscal year ending June 30, '58,. Fiscal year ending June 30, '59.....

Average annual expenditure, \$61,554,409. Expenditure, per capita, \$1 94.

July 1, 1868, to June 20, 1875, seven years. ORDINARY EXPENDITURES, LESS PENSIONS. Fiscal year ending June 30, '69...\$ 162,019,733 Fiscal year ending 'une 30, '70... Fiscal year ending June 30, '71... 123,139,933 124,668,454 151,129,210

..\$1,004,192,838 Total annual expenditure, \$143,456,119. Expenditure, per capita, \$3-45.

the annual ordinary expenses of government in seven years of Democratic rule were \$61,554,409, while the like average annual expenses in seven years of Republican were \$143,456,119, being an average annual excess under Republican administration of \$81.901.710.

And this excess cannot be explained by the increase of population, for the expense was only \$1 94.

Nor can it be explained as necessarily resulting from the war; for, as I have said, I have excluded from the comparison extended fro penses caused by it, namely, pensions, pube debt and interest thereon; and the first of the seven Republican years I have taken was the third year after the war. But, follow-citizens, there is one great the national escutcheon, that cannot

drama of fraud, one huge black spot upon passed by with a mere allusion. The seat of the Chief Magistrate-that seat in times past has been an emblem of purity and further saving to the people of 4 per cent. annually on that sum, namely, \$12.888,000 —making a total annual saving by the use of the greenback of \$26.747.240. From this between declaration of the greenback of \$26.747.240. From this boldesc usurpations that ever disgraced the bases on their given large. strictness, this deduction for taxes ought not to be made, for it is probable that the banks throw the burden of taxation upon Wheeler may not be reversible, that fact been which it was brought about. If such an usurpation can pass without rebuke, it will some reasons for substituting greenbacks the people can, with impunity, be overfor bank-notes. I now proceed to consider thrown by obscure and corrupt returning the only objection to the substitution that boards, and there is no remedy for the

--Jefferson Davis and His Assall-

FAYETTE, MISS., August 13, 1878. and prosperity. In answer to this objection, worse, to see the cringing of some of the South, and humility of some of our Missis-State bank circulation, a multitude of defame Jefferson Davis. They are ready banks would spring up under State laws now to make treason odious and to include counteracted by judicious legislation; and a great inflation of the currency would in that term treason the act of those who defended the "abstract idea" of State's our principles, and invite all patriotic backs, as the Republican financiers demand, Rights or the great doctrine of State Sova frighful contraction would result. In reignty. What need have those who fought brief, if Congress should have neither sense on the side of the South to blush for what pation. The organization shall be nor honesty, it might, for the time being, they did? They were right in their conruin the country; but to assume that it duct, though success did not crown their would do so would be to condemn our form efforts. And now, though they may not to aid in the election only of such men confess they were wrong, they yet abandon all idea of further struggle to maintain the supremacy of their political principles. That this country is no longer a federated republic of sovereign States, every one knows-that it is a consolidated government, everybody admits. Then why decry one who did all he could to prevent the se- create money and regulate its value. cession of Mississippi because of the inopportune time? Yet when the people deter nined to secede, joined his fortunes with them, and became their chosen leader. For four stormy years he held the helm of the per, shall be issued by the General Gov-Southern ship of State, and guided the destiny of the millions of our sacred Southany intelligent man reasonably object to a land, and when the banner of the Confederacy was trailed in the dust of defeat, but unsullied by any dishonor, he submitted to his tate, and became in the gloomy Fortress Monroe the vicarious sufferer for us all. And now shall we defame him, or heap on been noble, patriotic, unselfish. He resignhis seat in the United States Senate to accept they were incurred, the Colonelcy of the First Regiment of Mississippi Rifles, and on the field of Buena Vista turned an overwhelming defeat of the American forces into a glorious victory. To gold, attest his devotion to his country, he shed When he was made President of the Confederate States, he laid his all on 346,681,016 abandoned the contest with Foote for the ..\$ 35,328,984 on the eve of the election, consented to lead | so as to prevent spasmodic contractions was defeated, but his defeat was glorious, \$351,861,450 and left his opponent no reason for boasting And now, in the eventide 322.515.965 of his victory. of his life, with honors thick clustering upon .. \$ 29,305,485 his brows, and possessing a character of ex-So that, since the passage of the Resump-lion Act, the decrease in greenbacks and this grand old hero and statesman profound tion Act, the decrease in greenbacks and bank notes—\$35,328,984 plus \$29.305.485—has produced a contraction of \$61,634,469. If to this be added the \$11,550,303 of greenbacks

That thrift may follow fawning;" Because he refuses to kiss the hand that

smites, and will not cry Pecavis! because

RON'T E. RICHARDSON.

Demand and Supply.

Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator.] On one occasion, when a well-known actress was singing a passage with an ob-ligato for a trumpet, her husband, who was the conductor, thought the trump-eter might play louder, and so repeated-fully recor ly urged the musician that at last the man, in Teutonic accents, exclaimed: "Louder, eh? But vere is de vind to

All honest men will bear watching. It the rasonis who cannot stand it.

The Nationals.

TROUP AND OTHERS, INTO IT.

From the Aberdeen Examiner.] PROCEEDINGS OF THE ABERDEEN GREEN-BACK CLUB.

136,081,305 dorsing the organization heartily in every particular, and pledging himself to do all

165,080,571 jects. Gen. R. Davis then being called upon for a speech, responded in an effort in keeping with his acknowledged ability on all occasions, and doing ample justice All these figures are derived from to the subject, and impressing his audi-official sources, and it appears by them that tors with the magnitude and importance H. Chichester. of the cause and the necessity of laboring unceasingly in the good work set before them. At the close of the General's unanswerable argument, opportunity was offered all in sympathy with the organization to enroll their names. The names of sixty were added, making in per capita in the seven Republican years was \$3 45, while in the seven Democratic years bravely goes on the work of promised emancipation from impending depend-

The following resolutions and platform were unanimously ratified by the

RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM ADOPTED R. McLean, J. B. Greaves, Jr., G. B. Brum-BY THE ABERDEEN GREENBACK CLUB. by, E Mathews, George D. Nixon.

Whereas, Throughout our entire coun ry the value of real estate is deprecia-

seen brought about by legislation in the | Convention for about two hours. interest of, and dictated by, money-lenders, bankers, and bondholders; and, Whereas, While we recognize the fact that men in Congress connected with

both the old political parties have stood manfully for the rights of the people and met the threats of the money power and the ridicule of an ignorant and subsidized press, yet neither the Republican nor before the Convention. Democratic party, in its national policy, proposes a remedy for the existing evils.

Whereas, The limiting of the legal tender quality of greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the demonetization of the silver dollar, the exemption of the bonds from taxasippleditors before the rabid editors of the tion, the contraction of the circulating Chicago Inter-Ocean and the New York | medium, the proposed forced resumption notes exclusively; for, let it be the one or Christian (?) Advocate, and indeed a of specie payments and the prodical nate, W. S. Key. the other, Congress would have the power harsher term is applicable to those Missis- waste of the public lands, were crimes sippl editors who undertake to belittle and against the people, and as far as possible the results of these criminal acts must be

Therefore, We make a declaration citizens to unite in our effort to secure financial reform and industrial emanciknown as the "Aberdeen Greenback State and National-to office, as will pledge themselves to do all in their

power to establish these principles. First. -It is the exclusive function of the General Government to coin and All bank issues designed to circulate as money should be suppressed; the circulating medium, whether of metal or paernment, and made a full legal tender for all debts, duties and taxes in the

United States, at its stamped value. Second .- There shall be no priviledged class of creditors; official salaries, pensions, bonds and all other debts and him abuse? Does he not merit at our hands obligations, public and private, shall be perpetual honors and undying gratitude? discharged in the legal tender money of Without exception, Jefferson Davis is the United States strictly according to grandest man now living. He has always the eticulations of the laws under which the stipulations of the laws under which trict Convention. Committee retired for

> Third .- That the coinage of silver be placed upon the same footing as that of

Fourth.-Congress shall provide said his blood, and to this day bears the marks | money adequate to the full employment of wounds received on the battle-fields of of labor, the equitable distribution of its Edmondson, alternate. products and the requirements of busithe alters of his country, and kept back ness, fixing a minimum amount per L. Moore, alternate, nothing for himself. And before that, capita to the population, as near as may M. A color bits alternate. abandoned the contest with Foote for the Gubernatorial chair of Mississippi. Davis by wise and equitable provisions of law, L. Benson, alternate. his party, although enfeebled by sickness and a corresponding reduction in the Speil, alternate. himself, and the party almost defeated. He value of property, derangement of trade

and oppression to labor. Fifth-It is inconsistent with the genius and spirit of popular government that any species of private property should be exempt from bearing its just share of the public burdens. Government bonds and money should be taxed precisely as other property, and a grad quated increase tax should be levied for unterproperty and the Beat No. 1—J. T. Duckworth and J. M.

payment of its debts. Sixth-The public lands are the common property of the whole people, and Beat should not be sold to speculators, nor Blount. granted to railroads or other corpora-Seventh .- The Government should

Brandon Republican, and request publica

forced in every branch of the public service, and severe punishment inflicted upon public officials who betray the trusts reposed in them.

Ninth.—That the contract system of amploying labor in our prisons and resulting the trust of Capiah country, Miss., a convention of the Democratic party of said country, convened at the court-house in the town of Hazlehurst, on Saturday the 17th day of August, 1878. The convention was called to order by L. B.

Eleventh.-The verdict of the people

intend to preserve it for themselves and 'The Stolen Presidency posterity. On motion, the club adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

WM. H. VASSER, President. GEO. W. ELKIN, Secretary. Fifth District.

HINDS COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, a County Convention of the Democratic-Conservative party, was held at the Court House, in Raymond, on and what policy he would adopt in the

According to previous appointment, Monday, August 19, 1878.
the club met at the court-house on Fri-64,730,763 day evening, the 17th inst., and com- Executive Committee, called the Conven-Fiscal year ending June 30, 58,..... 71,110,699
Fiscal year ending June 30, 58,..... 65,133,728
Fiscal year ending June 30, 59...... 65,133,728
Fiscal year ending June 30, 69...... 58,955,952

pletted its organization by adopting a tion to order, and in some brief remarks that whatever horse loses, our horse wins.

Witness told him that whatever cargo they wit: W. H. Vasser, President; C. N. ty; offering pertinent suggestions as to the Simpson, Vice President; W. T. Hug-gins, Treasurer, and G. W. Elkin, Sec-

S. D. Harper acting as Secretary. On motion, a committee composed of

W. J. Crisler, A. P. Watson, A. P. Brumby, toward the South. Witness told him that and E. E. Mimms, was appointed on creden- the State must be saved at all hazards, to tisls, and reported the tollowing named the Democrats, and that whoever they gentlemen as entitled to seats as delegates: threw over would, in that respect, be of the least value to them. He also told the Gov-Brownsville-G. H. Robertson, R. H. ernor that they could establish a vote of thirteen thousand. Governor Hayes told witness that he had no desire for the Presi-Long, D. M. Birdsong, A. H. Bradley, W. Dry Grove-I. W. Smith, H. Grafton, J.

L. Hamilton, A. Dulaney, Z. T. Pittman, N. B. Smith, Daniel Lofton. Liberty Grove-Frank Hull, Wiley Potter, George Work, Walter Hendricks.

Jackson-J. W. Langley, Wm. Massey, R. Jackson-J. W. Langley, Wm. Massey, R. conversatsons with various Republican L. Saunders, A. Smythe, Robert Sproule, J. leaders, he understood that if Louislana A. Webb, E. M Scott, W. T. Simmons, Ned Would be given to the Democrats. They Farish, J. W. Fuller.

Raymond—George C. Porter, S. D. Har-ances were carried out.

General Butler observed that such assurper, Will. McNeill, R. Charlton, H. H. Heard, W. L. Key, H. M. Wright, W. J. Crisler, ture as a bargain.
Wm. Robertson. Edwards-C. D. Colton, J. M. Simmons,

Bolton-C. C. Harris, M. S. Haire, W. R. Hudson, C. D. Williams, C. Davis. Utica-W. R. Vimby, O. B. Ross, E. E.

Mimms. James Brutas, Amos Asbury, L. Forest Hill-L. F. Alford, W. H. Casey,

On motion, it was agreed that each precinct cast its vote through a chairman. By Mr. Simmons:

egates may be at the Congressional Conven- | was to be counted in? tion to be held at Brookhaven on Sept. 3, from Hinds county, be instructed (in the absence of a full delegation) to cast the full "Did you understand that fr for Congress, as long as he is a candidate On motion, Convention then went into | should lose all, and we had better save what

election of delegates to the Congressional | we could . Convertion, with the following result: County at Large-S. D. Harper, R. L. Saunders, J. M. Simmons. Alternates -J. M. Shelton, A. P. Watson, A. P. Brumby. 1st District-W. H. Potter; Alternate, Jas. Tripp. 2d District-G. H. Robertson; Alternate, Weldon Hicks.

4th District-C. W. Williamson; Alter-5th District-J. W. Smylie; Alternate, J. J. Halbert. On motion, the following gentlemen were

appoint I to constitute the County Executive Committee: D. M. Potter, Jacob Mews, J. W. Johnson, C. Davis, A. H. Bradley, E. Matthews, T. T. Hart, J. B. Ross, J. L. McGehee, J. W. Peyton, R. Charlton, N. B. Smith, W. L. Nugent, J. V. Enochs, E. W. Funchess. On motion, W. T. Ratliff was made an

honorary member of the Committee. By Mr. Smylie: Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to turnish all Democratic-Conservative papers in this county with proceedings of this Convention.

On motion, Convention adjourned.

COVINGTON COUNTY CONVENTION

Pursuant to a resolution of the Covingutive Committee, adopted August 3d, 1878, a Convention was held in the Court House in the town of Williamsburg, on the 17th day of August, 1878. for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the District Convention that meets at Brookhaven, September 3d, to nominate a candidate for Congress for the 5th Congressional District.

Mr. Levi Holcomb was called to the chair and Dr. Alex Fairly requested to act as Secretary. On motion of S. Gibert, a committee of five (one from each Beat in the county) was appointed to present the names of five del- his enormous self consciousness." egates and five alternates to attend the Disconsultation, and during their absence S. McLaurin, Esq., of Raleigh, Miss., was called on to address the Convention, which he did in an able and appropriate manner.

Boston!"—Editor's Drawer, Harper's Magazine for September. The Committee returned and reported the following, which was ratified by the Con-

vention Beat No. 1-S. Gibert, delegate; J. M. Beat No. 2 .- W. W. Hatton, delegate; W Beat No. 3 .- W. L. Strahan, delegate; J.

M. Applewhite, alternate. Beat No. 4 .- J. N. McInnis, delegate; L. Beat No. 5 .- T. J. Craft, delegate; W. F. On motion of J M. Edmonson, the Convention proceeded by fallot to signify its choice for Congressman. Hon. Chas. E. Hooker having received a majority

of all the votes cast, was declared to supposed to be the most powerful instru-be the choice of the county, and the dele-ment yet made, its magnifying power begates were accordingly instructed to cast their ballots for him, as long as his name may be before the Convention for nomina-The Convention then appointed a new the naked eye. It is handsomely mounted County Executive Committee, consisting in brass, no other metal being so appro-

Beat No. 2-Calvin Lott and John Leg-Beat No. 3-W. L. Barnes and

Beat No. 4-J. N. McInnis and D. C. Mc-Raney. Beat No. 5:-G. W. Rawls and Anthony On motion, the Secretary was directed to furnish copies of the proceedings of the Convention to the Jackson Clarion and

Qs motion, the Convention adjourned. LEVI HOLCOMB, ALEX FAIRLEY, Secretary. Chairman.

COPIAH COUNTY CONVENTION. According to the call of the Democratic

sixth Congress of the United States.

rendered at the polls should be faithfully recorded, honestly counted, and to this end we pledge our undivided sup-

Twelfth.—That the men or party who shall stand in the way of these resolves shall be withered by the wrath of an earnest people, who love civil liberty as enshrined in republican institutions, and

ROBERTS OF THE NEW OR-LEANS TIMES TESTIFES. He Tells the Story of the Intrigne With Hayes to Secure the Consummation

of the Conspiracy.

Extract from the Potter Investigation.] The witness then detailed at length the interview with Halstead and his subsequent interview with Governor Hayes and Lamar. Witness told Halstead that he had come on for the purpose of learning Governor Hayes' views in regard to the South, event of his being counted in as President. Witness, in the course of the conversation with Halstead, told him that what could be done to save the State, remarking to him threw out it would be the cargo of the least value. Halstead told witness that Hayes truth occasionally. Col. W. W. Troup made a stirring and patriotic speech in explanation of his reasons for declining the presidency. inwhich letter was sealed, and of the contents of which he was ignorant. His interview particular, and pledging himself to do all On motion, a committee composed of with Hayes was of an exceedingly pleasing himself to do all in his power to further its aims and ob-

> spoke very kindly and courteously of the The witness detailed at length the conversation he had at various times before the matter was definitely settled with Mr. Lamar and others. Witness said that from W. Smylle, E. H. Reber, C. A. Lusk, John and South Carolina were counted for zures ov welth, the mistake iz that plezproceeded on this assurance, and the assur-

dency unless he were counted in fairly. He

ances seemed to be of much the same La-In the course of further evidence, witness to a "nigger," He would not take any such position, where he would be obliged to take

'Suiffin order," was issued a short time before he went out of office, at the earnest solicitation of the Republicans. Ques. Then, on your own showing, and

of Hayes' friends that if Hayes was counted in Louisiana and South Carolina were to Resolved, That whatever delegate or del- have fair and just treatment, that Hayes

Col. Roberts-That was what we understood, sir. "Did you understand that from any source "Nothing else that I had knowledge of. We thought that if we did not do that we

"Those thirty-eight Southern men seceded from the Democratic party upon that question, and thus caused the count to be made to "That is, I believe the history of the transac-Mr. Butler-Is not that pretty much your

idea of a bargain? "It was carried out." In reply to Mr. Blackburn, Col. Roberts said that he learned from Gen. Grant that

your converts?

"Certainly."

y worthy of remembrance. Why?

man of the name of [say] Simpson?

"Oh, that's nothing," replied Mr.

The Dubila Aristocracy.

were not disobedient to the heavenly

vision,' but received perpetual curacies,

entitling them to a share of the church

An Expensive Petition.

"Do you remember a bright young crack-bump-thud-thud --each time

the troops were to be removed from the deer get up on its legs-at home, I South, and he telegraphed that fact to his A Boston Humor During Mr. Moody's last services in Boston he was one day seen walking by the new and magnificent Trinity Church. He paused a moment and put his hand go to pail or pasture. But she don't upon the door-knob as if to enter. The | budge, mind, without the regular formula. rector, Rev. Phillips Brooks, chancing to How does a buck start for pasture when see this, and knowing Mr. Moody, went you drive him up in the morning? Why up to him and politely offered to show he lies with his four feet under him, and him the interior. They entered. After when he is ready to go it is like Jack walking slowly up the aisle, and noting getting out of the box. The trementhe various beauties of the edifice, they dous extensor muscles contract with all came to the magnificent chancel, the the power and facility rest and warmth largest and finest in the United States, have given them, and the plumb body, After various questions and answers in like a well inflated rubber ball propelled reference to its arrangement and adapta. by a vigorous kiek, flies lightly into the tion to public worship, Mr. Brooks said; "Mr. Moody, do you keep the run of about to descend; light as thistle down "Some of them-those that are special-

all that remains.

again it describes its light parabola;

fainter than the last, and your surprise is

Once I heard an arrist say of a critic that he had not praised him, to be sure, Moody; "that don't trouble me; that's against his pictures that he was well sutisfied; for the critic had thereby at least acknowledged that there was power in the pictures. It is true that, judging from superficial appearances, there is The Freeman's Journal prints the folnothing that the world despises so much wing extract from a pamphlet entitled "A Short History of the Dublin Aristhat obloquy is the compliment paid by tocracy; Being the First Day's Proceedings of the British Association, 1878;" the little to the great. follow in art, literature or politics that a 'In the evening this section proceeded to the office of the Church Temporalities in person's power is to be judged by his prominence. Any object, no matter Upper Merrion street, where they were invited to inspect the powerful microscope place, may have an effect upon things recently manufactured for Mr. Godley. out of all proportion to its size, or to its That gentleman explained that this was supposed to be the most powerful instru- merits; as, for instance, a bad picture on ing 20,000 diameters. By its means he dent's chair; a bully at the head of a showed that the church surplus can be newspaper. A pebble will do as much distinctly seen, though wholly invisible to as a diamond. At Wallack's one night priate, all things considered. The room a poor old gentleman from the country s hung with portraits of the 400 devoted suddenly become the object of more at tention and remark than Mr. Montague young curates who miraculously received himself, simply because he happened to a call to preach the gospel just before the sneeze at an unfortunate momen

property, for 'the laborer is worthy of his There is an Indian woman now living at Josefa Peters', near San Luis years of age. Many years ago her hair bereaved again and again," her and in doing so strangled the infant then hositating an instant, he added, to death she was carrying on her back. Whether he had incorrectly ciphered San Luis Rey know this venerable W. B. Coats and other old residents of up the number of husbands who had woman well, have often listened to have gone before, or was making allowance for one to come, we are not advised,—
Harper's Magazine.

woman well, have often listened to have relations of past times, and are perfectly convinced that she is at least 124 years old.

PRIEMDSHIP.

My dearest thoughts multe to name you

You who have given me of your heart and In rich profus on, till I fear to find

Your generous love grown weary in the But well it is that our two lives should Like leaves by tranquil breezes inter-

For we are of a sad, communing kind Who love strange gods and wander as they

Through all the growth of time you have That faith in what my life has vaguely In words that falter with the weight of

The world may marvel little at the cost Wherewith a human heart is bought or

Yet we have learned it wisely and are

strong. * * 400 * * * * * Proverbial Philosophy:

Warm discussions are seasonable. A green countryman makes a fat faro

The man who talks much must tell the

The upright man never indulges in circus lemonade, -N. O. P.

When doctors disagree they behave very much like other people. The man who said the Eastern war

war over was figuring left handed.

The barber dyes a thousand times' while another dies but once; yet he is far

It is wonderful how a man may smile and smile and still be willing-to smile

The blacksmith is about the only workman who secures prosperity by being always on the strike. When a man's upper story is without

tenants, you will hear the month announce the fact. There iz no mistake about the plex-

zure is not happinese. - J. B. That face is not ugly behind which there is accommodation for a good joke.

-Turners' Fails Reporter. Insane asylum hops are just the same said he was offered the position of Naval Officer, but recommended that it be given all about it.—Free Press.

Life generally begins with a square deal. care of Kenner, of the Returning Board, and accordingly as you play your hand General, Grant's order, known as the will promises be kent will promises be kept. Persons generally condemn what they

do not apprehend or understand, as they do what is beyond their range. The dead have no protection from the obituary writer, and for that many harmless, good people dread death.

Lamartine said: "A French republic would be a willing to be the second person in it." When a man comes to like to hear

people, he speedily becomes a talking If it costs anything to go to church, people would run around like wild men

for free passes. - Puck.

himself talk in the presence of other

The people who never make enny mistakes nor blunders have all the necessaries ov life, but miss the luxuries,-Josh Billings.

The Rise of the Beer

It is a most surprising thing to see a mean, and when he would prefer to be alone. Watch a cow at the same operation. Laborious elevation of one end, then of the other; then a great yawn, and a cracking of joints, and a lazy twist of the tail and a mighty snort of it nears the earth; another giant impulse from an unseen power - crash-and

A Sneeze at Wallack's.

"Well, I think you had better look after him a little; he's getting into bad ways -drinks too much, and is noticeable for

The Oldest Woman Living

It is well at a funeral to be concise and turned snowy white, but within recent correct in narrating the incidents of the years it has undergone renewal and is life and character of the deceased, his now as black as a coal. She is now in family, relations, etc. The following her second childhood-speaks and lisps shows an unusual caution:

Mr. Phipps died, being the third husband of Mrs. P. At the funeral, their this woman's memory was good, and she regular minister being out of town, the recollected and told distinctly of the Methodist minister was requested to time when the Mission fathers came and officiate. Having recently been assigned commenced building the San Diego misto the town, and being almost a stranger, sion and tried to civilize the Indians. At smploying labor in our prisons and reformatory institutions works great injustice to our mechanics and artisans, and should be prohibited.

Tenth.—That we advocate free elections in all the States, undisturbed and unawed by Faderal influence, civil or military.

Convention was called to order by L. B. Harris and appointed temporary chairman, the had to be hastily posted as to the department, the had to be hastily posted as to the decased, his family, etc. At the funeral all went well, and a stranger might have thought him an old and intimate friend of the late Mr. Phipps. But he was a little foggy on the widow, for in the purpose of nominating a candidate from this district for the Fortymilitary. brought the widow in about this wise; great severity and cruelty. The old "And now we commend to Thy care woman used to relate that one of these this widow, Thy handmaid, who has been | vaqueros threw a lasso over her to eatch